

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 5, 1883.

COL. ALEX. JONES.

Who would ever have thought it, Col. Jones, late of North Carolina, made a speech in a Republican convention in Virginia. Does the readers of the Post know who this distinguished Col. Jones is? They will be surprised to learn that it is the same fellow who obtained an order from Jos. E. Sampson, our popular register of deeds, on one of our merchants for a cheap suit of clothes, and raised the order to about five times the original amount, and purchased a splendid outfit. Jones is known in this city as "the great American raider." This is the same Jones who was doing business for Prof. W. H. Moore, and being caught pilfering by his employer was disgracefully discharged. This is the same man, Jones, who came to this city during the last campaign, after an absence of several months, and tried to sell out his people to the Democratic party, but his character was so notoriously bad that the leaders of that party refused to deal with him. By some means Jones found out an officer was after him and he skipped the state, and has not since returned. There are several other charges against this so-called Col. Jones, but in the interest of justice we are not permitted to publish them. But the time will come, should Jones ever cross to this side of the line, when they will be made known to him.

Alex. Jones is known here at his home to be one of the very worst characters among the colored people. His common reputation is that he will commit any crime for money, but at the same time he is a sneaking, contemptible coward.

We learn that Alex. is one of the leaders of the straight Republican. We suppose he is being paid by Democratic money to assist in fighting the great Republican-Liberal party of Virginia. Should the movement succeed the result will be beneficial to the Democrats. So this side show of Messrs. Desondorff and Jones is only gotten up in the interest of the bourgeois, and while they take the name of "straight-out Republicans," they are at heart Democrats, and only assume this honorable name to deceive the colored people of Virginia and get them to oppose their best friend, Hon. Wm. Mahone.

We have been a Republican since the war. The editor of this paper, both individually and in the paper, has taken advanced grounds in favor of the elevation of the colored race, in their political and civil rights. We believe they should enjoy the same rights before the law and at the ballot-box that the whites enjoy. We believe they should have their proportion of the party patronage. We believe their children should have the same chances for an education that is provided by law for the white children. And if we believed it was to their interest to vote against the Readjuster party of Virginia, we would so advise them. We have taken great pains to thoroughly post ourselves concerning the condition of the colored people before and since the Readjusters have controlled the state, and we have no hesitation in sincerely and earnestly advising the colored people not only to vote the Readjuster ticket, but to do everything in their power for its success, and such black-hearted traitors and scoundrels as Jones should be given to understand by the colored people that his character is known, and his advice, bought with Democratic money, is not desired by the honest colored Republicans of Virginia. We take pleasure in saying to our colored friends of Virginia that they need have no hesitation in following the advice of such able and honest friends as Hon. William Mahone, the great Readjuster leader and Col. Jas. D. Brady, the Republican. On the success of the policy of these two gentlemen depends the future success of the negroes of Virginia.

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGE MERRISON.

The recent appointment by his excellency of Judge Merrison to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench, occasioned by the resignation of Justice Ruffin, has doubtless been the source of as much commendation as surprise to many readers of this paper. That the appointment was a good and fitting one is almost universally conceded, and this it is which caused the act to be unexpected. Following immediately on the track of such a flagrant display of official partisanship as the recent disfranchisement of the voters of Bertie by executive order, there can hardly have been time for the gubernatorial heart to have been reconstructed and converted from the love of wrong and fraud to the reverence and practice of justice. We feel justified, therefore, without any breach of charity, or even of that decorum which the boy editors of the state are so fond of teaching eldery, in assigning some motive of craft and policy to this inherently malicious act. That it was a little inconsistent with Democratic teachings to appoint to exalted station any one who has dared to think for himself and so avowedly as to merit the re-

gards and even the votes of political adversaries, would scarcely be controverted by even the ready and disputatious Bennett. But there is this paradoxical singularity, that the ancient bourgeois have been consistently inconsistent from time immemorial. They have a prescriptive right to veer and shift in faith and policy as much and as often as they please, provided there is preserved in its integrity the good old rule that office and power are to be retained at any cost—a rule more recently embodied in the utterance of daily use, "turn out the rascals." To be sure it looks natural enough that one independent should succeed another of the same sort, and Merrimon follows Ruffin with logical propriety, but how is it that an administration which has no reputation too scornful and severe for the humble and unimportant free and liberal voters of the state, who cast their ballots for merit, and not party, must reserve its richest favors to lavish them upon leaders lately denounced as bolters, disorganizers and "trumpets of sedition"? Are the bourgeois going to shake hands once more over the bloody chasm—to quickly unclasp their after the campaign, as in the Greeley campaign? Are Independent Democrats, one and all, to be respected as such, or is it only the principal leaders, and among them only such as have "pented themselves," who are to be reformed? If such be their policy, then are they more craven and cruel than the ancient royal despots of England who, on suppressing revolt against their authority, beheaded the chief insurgents and spared the people under them. Alas, we fear that royalty of nature is the one quality of Bourbonism not descended to the modern bearers of that name. If the governor designed to show his personal magnanimity in elevating a worthy rival, why not appoint Fowler? But with a man of the symmetrical moderate developments in every way of his excellency even generosity we suppose must be held in due bounds—at least we should be vastly surprised to see Gov. Jarvis rioting in the excess of it. But we will let the motive pass. The act is a good one and we shall have to wait for the wherefore until our first Juggler of the administration by accident or design discloses the truth.

"INCIDENTAL" PROTECTION.

The famous bon mot of Goldsmith, that the chief end of language is not the expression, but the concealment of thought, was doubtless attributed to or appropriated by Tallyrand by reason of its remarkable suitableness to his character and objects, yet not the versatile and wily Frenchman himself was more capable of its practical adaptation to his affairs than the veteran Democratic diplomatist and platform-framer. We were specially impressed with this thought on reading the telegraphic synopses of what was said by senator McDonald of Indiana in a speech recently delivered by him in Ohio, in which, of course, since perforce, he dilated on the tariff questions of the day. Not that senator McDonald said anything new on the subject, or said anything uncommonly well, but as a distinct and the latest utterance of the old ideas by a noted public man, it seemed to forcibly recall our attention to the thought. To coin and collate long-sounding inanities and patriotic platitudes has been a work of necessity—though not of charity—with the Democratic party, calling for the skill of a cunning artisan of phrases, from a period almost coeval with its formation. Even the great Jefferson did not confine himself to the famous Declaration in the practice of lofty "word-building." His mantle fell on worthy successors, who transmitted it even down to Manton Marble from who it descended to its latest wearer, the author of the expression, "a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection." The charm and glory of the phrase is that it means nothing, and yet thousands of Democrats who call themselves sincere and intelligent are content to drink in such emptiness and fill their bellies with the east wind. Such a fact is in itself a sad and significant comment upon their degeneracy. To political adventurers platforms and resolutions are but means toward the attainment of place and spoils, but to the people, the body of the voters, they are generally noble and momentous principles, ends, to be worked for, and suffered for, and won. When, therefore, we find the whole rank and file of a party all joining in the pronouncing of rapid nothings, winking at each other all around the circle, as it were, and co-operating with more than the slyness of Joe Bagstock himself in perfecting a political snare and ambuscade, what can we say of the honesty of such a party and its title to guide the destinies of a great people? Yet this is strictly and accurately true of the Democratic party of this country. When Senator McDonald and such as he tell their audacious that the constitution and genius of our government forbid the regulation of the tariff with protection to labor as a chief point in view, but that an eye may be rightfully and lawfully cast toward protection as an incident, they have not one sensible hearer who is not aware that they are speaking not

only what is self-contradictory, but what is sheer nonsense. If it is wrong to shape the tariff in aid of labor in a great degree and in large matters, then it must be wrong to do the same in a less degree and in smaller concerns. How will our Democratic statesmen afford their "incidental" protection? By making blindly a tariff for revenue, and trusting to the good spirit of their cause to evolve protection collaterally, as virtue's reward for their devotion to "principle"? Not even a bourgeois is blind enough for that. Then nothing is left but to consciously and purposely shape the tariff, in a minor degree, in the interest of home enterprise. So that, sifted and exposed, all their fine talk amounts only to a claim that they are not as great sinners as their adversaries. This is the plea of the youth prosecuted for bastardy, who begged that his fine be reduced for that "the baby was a mighty little one." On this plea they would escape half their due punishment, for probably a majority of Democratic transgressions are of petty and contemptible dimensions.

THE CONFEDERATE HOME FUND.

The *News and Observer* Confederate Home Fund is growing. The idea has taken a deep hold upon the people. We yesterday published that Col. Morehead had subscribed \$100, and that a poor young man had added his mite of \$15. To-day we are able to announce that a gentleman has pledged himself to raise \$500. That is handsome. If other gentlemen elsewhere will now only put their shoulders to the wheel we will get along swimmingly.

The *Journal-Observer*, through whose columns Mr. Eccles and Col. Morehead subscribed, thinks that \$2,000 can be obtained in Charlotte. We have yet to hear from some other leading points. Now is the time, gentlemen. Do not wait to be called on personally, but indicate what we may hope from you. Remember the old soldiers—these devoted heroes who fought alongside of you—and who came out of the struggle aimed for life. We print the list as it stands to-day:

Edgewood county,	\$ 100 00
H. C. Eccles, Charlotte,	100 00
A. Private, Durham,	500 00
Tarboro Southern,	100 00
A Raleigh Major,	100 00
David Fender, Tarboro,	100 00
A young man, in memory of his father,	15 00
Col. J. L. Morehead, Charlotte,	100 00
Pledged by another Raleigh Major,	500 00
	\$1,615 00

—*News-Observer.*

The two *Observers* are doing very excellent work in raising money to provide a home for the disabled Confederate soldiers, and we hope to see Wilmington take hold and aid in this noble work. Where are our Worths, Williams, Lattimers, Bridges, Burrows and other men of wealth of this city that they do not step forward and give to this charitable undertaking? The last one of them would give to a 10th of May parade. Where are the Ladies' Memorial Associations, who are quick to contribute their influence and work for the dead, who cannot be benefited, by flowers, bunting or political speeches. Here is a chance for these noble ladies to be of real service to men who need their charity, who have suffered for twenty years for the folly of the Confederate war. We hope to see Wilmington moving in this good work at once.

The fact that Judge Fowler's opinion in regard to the election in the first district was made public through the columns of a Republican paper has excited some comment. —*News-Observer.* Judge Fowler is regarded by honest people all over North Carolina as a lawyer who can rise above his politics to give an honest, non-partisan legal opinion. That being the case, the people desired to hear from him, knowing full well that when he spoke he would tell them truly what the law was, and not be compelled by the whip of the boss to lie about it; therefore he was requested to give his legal opinion, and had it been in favor of the action of the Governor, we should have published it for the information of the people of this commonwealth. The *News-Observer* did not want any legal information on this subject. It had fully determined to support the action of the Governor in stealing the first district, and it desired to keep the people in ignorance concerning the matter.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CAN AND THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

Every man who enjoys the acquaintance of Hon. Frank Hatton and Geo. C. Gorham were prepared to congratulate them and all charges that they were unfriendly or would speak disrespectfully of the honest Confederate soldier. But we publish below, in full, an editorial from the *National Republican* on the subject:

A Virginia subscriber writes to the *Republican* as follows:

Having been a subscriber and constant reader of the *National Republican* ever since January 1881, I have, as an ex-Confederate, admired the position it has maintained that political association ought to depend upon present agreement rather than past differences. I was astounded and disturbed at seeing in your issue of the eleventh of last April an editorial in direct conflict with all your previous utterances on this point. It was an article complaining of good words spoken of General Albert Sidney Johnston on the occasion of the uncovering of a statue erected to Gen. Johnston in New Orleans. In that article occurred the following language:

"Johnston was a rebel and a dangerous traitor, and a bad one. To venerate his memory is to prolong his treason down to date, and to criminate with him all those who do it, and who are none the less contemptibly disloyal to their country, because, like him, they are not." —*National Republican.*

This article was never followed, as it had never been preceded, by any one similar in tone, temper, or opinion. On the contrary, the *Republican* has continued to oblation of all recent sentiments growing out of the war, and to rebuke at all times sentiments as are above quoted from its own columns, when uttered by others. Nevertheless, here in Virginia the bourgeois orators are now holding that single article up in their speeches as a disclosure of your real sentiments, and are condemning our leaders for having at one time indulged your paper. I have been asked to write many times while I am willing for myself to accept your generous treatment of us as a contradiction of the very offensive and inexcusable language quoted; I should like to know how you can reconcile its publication with your previous and subsequent course.

EX-CONFEDERATE READJUSTER.

Nothing could afford us more pleasure than to answer our correspondent's question. The article which he complains was published inadvertently, and not only did not emanate from the editors, but was, and is in direct conflict with their feelings and opinions. The mistake was one that could occur in any newspaper office, and in view of the positive and well known opinions of this paper it was one that did not seem to call for correction. But a bourgeois paper having made allusion to it twice, and endeavored to make it the cause of misunderstanding between the *Republicans* and its southern friends, we published on the seventeenth of April, six days after its appearance, an editorial on the general subject, from which the following is an extract:

The *National Republican* understands the element in human nature which will cause the memory of Lee and Sidney Johnston and Stonewall Jackson to be honored by the confederates and their descendants to the last syllable of recorded time. These men were not among the authors of the rebellion, although they were its greatest soldiers. The failure of the southern confederacy naturally caused a partial reaction against those who had been the leaders of secession; but even as to them, the main body of the southern people will not join in censure of them. The American people who agree that the nation is indissoluble, and entitled to the allegiance of every citizen, the constitution or any law or ordinance of any state to the contrary notwithstanding, can afford to allow absolute freedom of opinion as to the civil war and all the causes that led to it. The hope of a southern confederacy was, as Gen. Mahone said in the senate in 1881, "lost in the ashes of a civil war." It can return no more to plague us. The north cannot change its opinion as to the past any more than can the south. All that either can do is to admit that the other side believed itself right, and as the Hindu proves his faith by prostrating himself before the car of Juggernaut and being crushed, so men must be admitted to have been honest in the profession of opinions for which they were willing to go to war. We believe the south should be that it made a terrible mistake. But we do not believe it essential to the general welfare that its people should make a hypocritical pretense that their enthusiasm was aimed at the nation, and that they were its generals, who have challenged the admiration of all the rest of the world. The perpetuation of the union, the abolition of slavery, and equality of rights for all—these are our trophies of the civil war. To these let us add the grand achievement of willingly sharing their benefits with the vanquished, and of banishing all restraint toward those who were once enemies, but who are now happily our countrymen again. Let us have peace.

Upon this we are willing to stand. As to treason and traitors, these are epithets with which we have years since ceased to deal. When they were in use toward southerners there were epithets equally as harsh applied to northerners. Neither section can claim any advantage over the other in the matter of hard words. It is "treason" to levy war upon the United States, and one of the definitions of the word "traitor" is one who commits treason. But the magnitude of the rebellion, its maintenance for five years of a *de facto* government embracing eleven states, and the time which has elapsed since its overthrow, make it childish and puerile now to apply such terms to the people of those states in an opprobrious sense, or in any other than a technically legal one. These are our views, and any utterance to the contrary of them in these columns would do as much violence to the opinions we labor to advance as they could possibly do to those of the patriotic ex-confederates who are restoring the national sentiment in the south, and especially in the state of Virginia.

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

The Need and Propriety of Aid by the United States.

VIEWS OF REV. DR. CURRY.

There was an inter-state convention at Louisville last week in the interest of education in the south, at which delegates were in attendance from twenty-three states and the District of Columbia. Many of these delegates were men of distinction, including General Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education, several members of congress, numerous college professors, &c., &c.

The following resolutions were offered by Hon. A. S. Willis, M. C. from the Louisville District:

WHEREAS certain measures were pending before the last congress of the United States which proposed an appropriation to be distributed among the several states in aid of popular education; and

WHEREAS the measure provides that this distribution shall be made for a term of years upon the basis of illiteracy, and after the basis of school population; and

WHEREAS the measure referred to does not claim for the Federal Government the right to control education in

the states, but provide simply for handing over the amount appropriated to constituted authorities of the several states, to be applied under the state laws, and also requires the states to appropriate an amount equal to what they receive from congress;

Resolved, That this convention does most heartily approve the adoption of some measure of material legislation which shall embody the principles set forth in the foregoing preamble.

The discussion was opened by Dr. J. L. M. Curry, agent of the Peabody Fund. We copy the Post's report of his speech. After congratulating the convention, which, he said met within the centre of population of the United States, and expressing the wish that the good results of its meeting would spread to the very borders of this country, the speaker passed to a brief consideration of the benefits of education. He then plunged into the middle of his subject by announcing that the question of "Federal Aid to Education" was reducible to two propositions: First—The basis of our free Government is the intelligence and integrity of our citizenship. Self-government is impossible with the ignorant. The more education is that which governs least. The minimum of education is the maximum of governmental restraint. Oppression and ignorance go hand in hand: Education substitutes the teacher for the sheriff; the school house for the prison; the work-shops for the almshouse. Second—universal education is impossible except through governmental processes and revenues. Universal education has never existed except when furnished by government. Before the war the wealth of the south was greater per capita than in any other country in the world. The superior education of the few was remarkable; but there has been no general education, and a large mass even of the white people were in deplorable ignorance. Denominational education can never effect a whole community. The cheapest defense of a state for property and life is education of the people.

In the entire south at present the school fund is paid almost entirely by the whites, yet it is distributed equally to both whites and negroes. All honor to Kentucky for her recent action in putting the children of the two races on the same basis. The speaker said he had heard with inexpressible alarm that there was in some states a movement to divide the school tax so that the whites should raise the funds for their own children and make the negroes raise their own funds for colored children. Such action would overturn the educational system of the south, and would gerrymander the ignorance of the negro.

The south is poor. Agriculture and tillage are dreary from the Ohio to the Gulf. Between 1870 and 1880 there was a diminution of the value of taxable property in all but three of the southern states. The south was impoverished by the war. History presents no parallel to its condition in 1865. Nor is there anything in history surlier than the efforts of the south to raise again. No people have ever accomplished so much in so short a time with so many obstacles to surmount.

Yet the illiteracy in the south is fearful. Thirty per cent. of the white population and seventy per cent. of the negroes are illiterate. Even Kentucky has 43,000 illiterate white voters and 55,000 illiterate colored voters. A similar condition exists in all the southern states. There are 1,350,000 illiterate voters in the south.

What has been already done for the education of the negroes is very encouraging in its results, and should stimulate us to greater efforts. The emancipation of the negro has saddled the south with a greater burden than she can bear. The negroes pay but a small part of the taxes; they have ideas of future prosperity without effort on their part; they are deluded and misled by designing and wicked men. They are the prey of the demagogue. Other foreign people come here voluntarily. The negroes came by a cruel compulsion. Their condition is like that of no other class.

The speaker thanked God that slavery was abolished. But the nation had freed the colored men and the nation must care for them. The negroes are free; but they are still slaves to ignorance. The government should complete the good work it has begun, and now that they are legally free should loose them from the fetters of illiteracy.

But the ignorance of a large portion of the white population must be considered. This is as alarming and as menacing as the ignorance of the blacks. The illiteracy of the women is another startling feature of the situation.

Putting aside all speculations of the ethnology, the presence of two distinct races of people living side by side in the same land, with different feelings, habits and nature must be a problem and a peril for long years to come. The result must be left with God. The only solution to the awful question is found in the school-house and the church. We have a stimulus for effort never surpassed. A serious exigency is upon us. The life of the republic is a death struggle with ignorance. This war with ignorance is but a necessary means of self preservation.

The speaker next recited the evil effects of having our rulers chosen by the ignorant and the vicious. The extension of Federal aid to the cause of education should be made upon general principles. It should be temporary, as it is to relieve a present exigency. It should be immediate. It should affect only the rudimentary schools. Above all, the government

should only help those who help themselves.

The measure lies outside of the party politics, from which the school system should be entirely removed. Education should be as general and as free as freedom itself. The constitutionality of the measure proposed is beyond doubt.

The speaker closed with a recital of the perils which beset the free institutions of this country. It is the duty of the nation in these times of peace to guard against internal foes. We need school-houses more than armies. What better use could be made of a small portion of the immense revenues of the United States than applying it to the cause of education. The population of the address was a glowing picture of this great nation when the light of education shall be diffused throughout its whole extent. State educational systems should not be hampered by the national government, but should rather be aided. What we want is "a blending of the centripetal and centrifugal—liberty and union."

Dr. Curry's address was an hour in length, was excellently delivered and was frequently applauded.

The discussion was then participated in by a number of other delegates, when the resolutions were referred to a committee. —*Industrial South.*

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I have opened with what I think is a well selected stock of

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Our aim shall be to deal fairly and squarely with all, and respectfully ask a share of the public patronage.

Courteous treatment guaranteed to who favor me with a call.

THOS. C. CRAFT, Agent.

august 17—3m

Quarantine Notice.

QUARANTINE FOR THE PORT OF Wilmington will be enforced from May 1st to November 1st as follows:

Vessels will bring all vessels from ports South of Cape Fear to the Quarantine anchorage; also, all vessels which have had any kind of sickness on board during the passage, or on arrival, and will cause a report to be set in the mate's ruling on the port side, as soon as possible after reaching the bar.

No vessel must leave the Quarantine anchorage, or allow any person, steamer, tug, boat, lighter, or boat of any kind to go alongside, unless by written authority from the Quarantine Physician, and every vessel must be anchored as far to the seaward of the channel as is consistent with safety.

Regulations governing vessels while in Quarantine may be had on application at the office of the Quarantine Physician at Smithville.

Applications for permits to visit vessels in Quarantine must be made to Dr. Thomas F. Wood or Dr. Geo. G. Thomas, and properly endorsed will be endorsed by the Quarantine Physician, if in his opinion, it is proper and safe to allow communication with such vessels.

A penalty of \$25 for each and every vessel which is anchored in violation of the Quarantine Regulations of the Port. W. G. CURTIS, M. D., Quarantine Physician, Port of Wilmington. June 3-4

WARREN C. COLEMAN.

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aug 3-4

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I invite the public, who may need the ser-

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where. SAMUEL W. HOLDEN.

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Butter Lard and Meat.

50 Kegs and Tubs BUTTER,

200 do do LARD.

225 Boxes MEAT.

50 Boxes CHEESE.

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dec 17-1/2

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MILLIONS OF THEM

For FLORISTS and AMATEURS.

Beautiful Dutch, Japan

Bulbs, French Bulbs,

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Plants for Greenhouses

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BEAUTIFUL

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